

Autumu Is Here.

When it's time to take a fall out of your when it's time to take a lan out of your summer suit. It's time to call in yours and call on us for a substitute. Call and examine our new and complete line of Fall Suitings, Hats and Shoes.

W. A. WASHBURN CO. HANCOCK, MICH.

FOR SALE

THE MICHIGAN HOUSE, corner of Oak and Sixth Streets, Red Jacket Lot 21 and 24, block 13, Calumet, known as the George's property on Lake Linden road. Lots 1 and 2, block 8, Tamarack City.

Also improved and unimproved Farm Land for sale and to lesse. A large lot of Timbered Lands, in this and adjoining county, for sale Abstracts of Title furnished. Taxes paid COBBESPONDENCE BOLICITED

J. A. SHERMAN. Room S. Strobel Bld., Houghton, Hich

B. B. TIME-TABLES.

Passenger Trains on M. R. R. R.

m p m Lv

1.6 11.15 5.00 Red Jacket 5.00 F.60 10.10

1.51 12 1 5.00 Laurium 5.24 2.84 10.00

1.51 12 1 5 12 Oceola 5.15 2.25 9.56

1.6 1.05 5.50 Hancook 7.40 1.50 9.50

1.6 1.05 5.66 Houghton 7.50 1.40 9.66

1.8 p m p m Ar *Daily +Daily except Sunday.

Passenger Trains on H. & C. R. R

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McGLYNN BROS..

CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS

O' all kinds of brick and stone work.

Prices on application.

HANCOCK MICH.

JOB WORK

Neatly Executed at the Office of the These words were uttered by Nebraska: Calumet and Red Jacket News

D., S. S. Marquette & A.R.R.

ROUTE. Time Table:

In effect September 14, 1896. TRAINS LEAVE HOUGHTON For Petroit, the cast and the Goget-ic Bange 9:00 a m For Chicago and Marquette 72:28 p. m

TRAINS ARRIVE HOUGHTON

For tickets, time tables and other information apply to J. H. FORD, Ticket Agt.

to gam

Chicago Milwaukee

& St. Paul Hallroad.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION



SOLID TRAINS FAST TIME! PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS. all coupon agents on the Forthern Penin-cula sell tickets via the Milwaukes & Rorth-walk is Commercial Agt. Megabite Mich. GRORGE H. HEAFFORD, ON

Portage Lake News

Horse Races at Hancock Driving Park Yesterday.

Takes Five Heats to Decide.

The Funeral of the Late Fellx De monthler Largely Attended-

The old-timers would have been delighted with the horse race that took place at the driving park yesterday afternoon. There were six horses entered and in every heat they were bunched and it took five heats to decide it. The race had been well advertised in Calumet and Laze Linden, but not here, and though A. J. Scott's Ben was on the bills Archie did not know anything about it until after dinner. He had an errand at Houghton and had Ben hitched to the buggy, and the trip over and then to the park worked the horse out and he finally captured first money. All the heats were exciting. Three sulkies were broken during the afternoon and Buchaine won one heat coming under the wire seated on the axle, the seat having broken down, with his feet high up in the rests, and with only three spokes left in one wheel. "She was a dandy, dat broke-down," one of the participants declared afterward, and when asked what the others were doing to let Buchaine win in that shape, said "dodging the spokes." The last two heats were trotted after dark, with only three or four minutes between. Buchaine's Nellie took second money.

Some of the old timers in the copper country were discussing one phase of the political questions of the day recently, that relating to the fall in prices caused. as the sound money men contend, by larger production. One of them cited instances right here in our midst and which many are familiar with. In the old Cliff mine he said he knew of a case of sinking when it took nine miners twelve months to sink 76 feet. This compared with the very hardest sinking now days seems almost incredible. And wages now he added are 30 per cent higher than then. Before the use of high power explosives, sinking in the Pewabic (now the North Quincy) shaft cost \$42 per foot. Upon the introduction of high explosives the cost fell in three months to \$16 per foot.

Similar facts must be true of silver mining though perhaps in a less degree. And certainly the same facts are true of the production of all manufactures and the products of the soil resulting from improved machinery and which are as little thought of by the people, living in the midst of those improvements, as is the change in the manner and cost of mining by our own people.

"JUST TELL THEM THAT YOU BAW ME."

November third had passed, and all the ballots had been polled. And every honest heart had thrilled with joy. McKinley'd won; and when the allver candidate

"Just tell them that you saw me, should per terity enquire.

Just tell them that I did my level best
To make the price of everything but work
men's wages higher
Before I turned my face towards the west.

"Just tell them that I talked, and talked, and talked, and talked and talked, and talked, and talked, and talked, and talked, and talked and talked.

Although my friends tried hard to pull me down,
And said their schemes my speeches into smithereens had knocked.

And that I'd better drop the 'cross' and 'crown.'
And tell them that you saw me on my little special train—
A thing I'd never traveled on before—
With nothing in the world to lose, and everything to gain—
Alas! those bilissful days I'il see no more.

"And tell them while you're at it—it can make no diff rence now;
If I know myself I'm pretty nearly dead:
At least, my knees are shaky, and behind my noble brow
I can feel a funny feeling in my head;—
Just tell them that you saw me in my great contortion act

when I said our present money was too dear And then, before I closed my mouth, I stated That silver'd be as dear within a year.

"And if they ask, as well they may, if I myse

The lot of stuff I preached about this fall, I should take it as a kindness, and feel very much relieved. If you'd say it out no ice with me at all. Just tell them that you saw me as I took my bomeward way.

I shiver at the thought of ridicule—And that I then denied it all, and that you heard me say.

I might have been a KNAVE, but not a root."

When the bills contracted by the Hancock firemen at the "Soo," came up be fore the meeting recently they seemed a little high to a few of those who did not go and did not have the pleasure of contracting them. These latter inquired a little. About half those who had been to the "Soo" were in the joke and began expatiating on the way they had been taken care of in the way of larder, champaigne, etc., though to tell the truth they did not fare any too well, they played their part so well that not only the half dozen who remained at home, but those who had gone, but were not in the sell, began to think that they had been left out of something and that champaigne had realy flowed and they had known nothing about it.

The funeral of Felix Demontheir was held yesterday morning from the family residence. It was largely attended, friends of the deceased and family coming from all over the county. The Maccabee funeral service was used at the house and grave and a large number of the members of that order were present. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: August Martin, Thomas Reed, Thomas Davis, Elmer Campbell, George Brand and Henry Ratz. At the head of the proregion to the cemetery as represen tives of the Maccabee lodge, to which the deceased belonged, rode Dr. Anderson, James Nancarow, John Nelson, E. R.

Penberthy and A. L. Watthy. Dr. York, of Marquette, has arrived in Hancock, and will, we understand estab-lish himself in a green house and florist business. He has not yet selected a suit-

able site for such a business, but will do so soon as he has his family settled. He ness in Marquette and the large amount of business received from the copper country makes him confident that a flor ist up to date in his methods and goods should do well here. We hope he and his plants may flourish.

The following program will be rendered at the Y. M. C. A. business meeting at 8 o'clock this evening. Admission free to members of the association and auxiliary and 10 cents to all others. Everybody

Piano Solo Miss Irene M. Stringer Vocal Quartette. Mrs. E. G. Richards and the Misses Harris. John E. Penberthy.

SopranoSolo Mrs. R. G. Richards Vocal Quartette.

Lake Linden ladies

Mort Getchell, James Fisher, Fred Nichols, Will Schweitzer, James Gillespie and George Fisher returned from their trip to their bomesteads yesterday and were, the rest of the week, kept busy telling of the magnificent time they had. They bagged a goodly number of partridge and saw a number of deer, but did not shoot any and experienced elegant weather all the time they were out.

A Fit Guaranteed. Having just returned from Chicago, where I finished a full course in cutting and fitting, and having one of the latest drafting machines, I am prepared to do a fine class of dressmaking and ensure a perfect fit. Am also prepared to take in sewing at home, or will engage to go out MISS PENPRASE. by the day.

Hancock. The foot ball game Saturday between the teams of the Hancock and Calumet high schools at the Mining School park will undoubtedly be a lively one, as the teams are supposed to be about equally matched. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged, but ladies will be admit-

Ex-Port Master James Ross, of Hantock, was taken yesterday with a severe attack of the trouble which laid him up about a yearago. Towardsevening and again this morning he was considerably

Columbia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Houghton, will resume work on their regular meeting night, Thursday of next

The Quincy band will give a party at St. Patrick's Hall one week from tonight.

The Shelden inquest will be concluded

A further notice will be given.

Saturday afternoon. ADDITIONAL CALUMET NEWS

Headquarters for guns, rifles and all kinds of amwunition at Carlton Hardware

Co. Guns to rent. Call on P. Tommei, 351 Fifth street, and learn about Damonia: nothing like

it in, on or out of the earth.

Miss White has just returned from the east with a full line of millinery goods. Announcement of the opening later.

Our lodge room can be rented for RIVERT OLSON.

G. Martini has just received a car load of storm windows, all sizes; also 4,000 baskets of grapes, which will be sold at ottom figures

Losy-Between Eighth street and the Merchants' & Miners' Bank, a black lace scarl. Finder please return to News office and receive reward.

Fine, large front room, nicely furnished and suitable for two, for rent with board. Also a young man wishes a room nate. Address News office,

The best is always the cheapest; so se the Sewart Steel Ranges, the latest. The prices are right.

CARLTON HARDWARE CO.

Notice.

Visit our millinery opening Saturday and Monday, October 10 and 12. VERTIN BROS.

Madam Smith, the clairvoyant, i going to stay here a little longer. Anyone wishing to call should avail them selves of this opportunity. Sixth street opposite the Opera House.

Cow Lost-Small red cow, white on both sides and forehead, looks poor, tops of the horns cut off, iron ring attached to bell. Finder return to house No. 2370 Raymbaultown and receive reward.

Parties who have not yet paid the vilage taxes will have another opportunity of doing so tomorrow (Friday) and one week from tomorrow to the treasurer at Ryan's store. After that the accounts will be turned over to the county treasurer and the percentage will thereby be doubled. JOSEPH FORSTER, Treasurer.

A Bilver Cross Will Be Given To Ev

ery Child. Attending all the services of the rens' Mission beginning Monday, October 12, at Christ Episcopal church. These services will begin at 4 p. m. and last half an hour. Ask your parents to come at 8 o'clock every night until October 21. Preacher, Rev. L. 1. Wattson, of Omaha,

It will pay every lady in the copper country to visit our millinery opening Saturday and Monday, October 10 and 12, as we have the largest variety and very latest styles in millinery at very

reasonable prices.
Our milliner, Miss B. Ferguson, is one of the best milliners that ever came to this city and we are sure that she will please all our patrons. VESTIN BROS.

ONFINANCE

(Continued from Page 2.)

hundred midlons that are outstanding is payable in gold. But this is not all. The government has taken pains all along to tell the world exactly what these bills would be paid in. On March 18, 1860, congress passed what was called the "credit of the congress passed what was called the credit strengthening act," reading as follow "That the faith of the United States "That the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all of the obligations of the United States not bearing interest known as United States notes, and all the interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law provides they may be paid in a currency other than gold or silver." Notice here the specific declaration made in 1869 that both the noninterest bearing obligations and the interest bearing obligations of the United States were payable in coin, gold and silver. Then, on Jan. 14, 1875, six years later, the specie resumption act was passed, ter, the specie resumption act was passed to take effect Jan. 1, 1879. It did not provide for resuming in gold, but for resuming in specie, which meant gold and silver

Matthews Resolution.

Three years later, on the 25th day of January, 1878, the senate passed a resolution which has become known as the "Matthews resolution," because it was introduced by Senator Matthews, a Republican from Ohio, and the house passed the same resolution on Jan. 28. This resolution reads as follows:

"That all the bonds of the United States issued or authorized to be issued under the acts of congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver, and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest is not in violation of the pub-lic faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor."

Consider this resolution a minute. It was introduced by a Republican and passed by both houses of congress, and it ex-pressly declares that all of the bonds already issued and all that may thereafter be issued under the acts of congress were pay-able, principal and interest, in silver dollars. This resolution did not change the tion. It could not. It simply declared what was the law at that time—that is, that the government, being the debtor, had the option of paying in any kind of money named in the bond. And inasmuch as the bonds were payable in coin, and coin meant gold and silver, the government had the right that every debtor has of declaring right that every debtor has of declaring which money it would pay in. If there had been a misunderstanding about the question before that, there was a notice to all the world. And, mark you, no fault was found with this; no bondholders complained at that time; neither the eastern nor the European bondholders sent their bonds over and claimed that there was a misun-derstanding. They were not thrown on the market. There was no talk of repudiation And if they were payable in silver then when was the contract changed so as to compel us to pay gold now? A contract has two sides to it, and every increased ob ligation is supposed to carry with it an in-creased consideration. And even if it were creased consideration. And even if it were true that congress had thereafter by mere resolution declared that all obligations should thereafter be paid in gold, it would

should thereafter be paid in gold, it would not make them so payable. Congress, as a matter of fact, never made such a declaration. But if it had it would be void if it increased the burdens of the debtor. Suppose congress had by resolution declared that the holders of those bonds should give to the United States an additional sum of money to what they originally paid for them. Would the holders be obliged to pay? Nay, would not you have heard an outery about robbery? If congress could not change the contract with reference to the creditor, it could not legally change it with reference to the debtor. So you see that under the contracts with the creditors that under the contracts with the creditors and under the declarations of the govern-ment made to the world from time to time ment made to the world from time to time the bonds and the interest thereon, as well as the greenbacks and treasury notes, are payable in silver at the option of the government. And the eastern bankers so understood this all along and made no complaint, and it was not until Mr. Harrison was president and Mr. Foster was secretary of the treasury that they broached the subject of having these treasury notes redeemed in gold. This was in 1891.

Paying Greenbacks In Gold. From Jan. 1, 1879, to Jan. 1, 1891, only a little over \$34,000,000 of greenbacks were presented for redemption, or an average of a little over \$2,500,000 per year. You presented for redemption, or an average of a little over \$3,500,000 per year. You see there was no run on the treasury then because the policy pursued by the treasury up to that time did not offer a special inducement to make a run on it, but at that time Mr. Foster and the Harrison administration yielded to the influence of the eastern bankers and ordered treasury notes to be redeemed in gold alone, and the Cleveland administration did the same. This was in the fall of 1891, and see what has happened since then. During the four years following that date \$351,000,000 of greenbacks and treasury notes were presented for redeemption and redeemed, and to carry out this policy of redeeming these notes in gold President Cleveland issued the \$260,000,000 of bonds. Think of this amount! The burdens of the American people increased \$260,000,000 in four years without benefiting the debtor a farthing. Had the same policy been pursued which we pursued before of redeeming these notes in gold or sliver at the eption of the government very few of them would have

been presented. There would have been no disturbance in the money market and no necessity of issuing bonds. Criminal Policy. This policy was a criminal policy, and it is a child of and in keeping with this entire movement to fasten a gold standard upon the world. It is dishonest. It leads the people of this country with burdens for which it gives them nothing in return. It is a policy from which the masses of mankind all over the world derive no benefit—a policy which benefits only a few men who call themselves financiers, but whose mission in life seems to be to get something for nothing whenever they can get the government to assist them in doing so. Amount of Froducts to Pay National Debt. count of Products to Pay National Debt.

Amount of Products to Pay National Debt.

Let us see how the policy of the American government has affected the American government has affected the American government has affected the hearing and the policy. After we had resumed specie payments we were on the same basis with the other nations of the earth, and our national debt amounted to about \$2,000,000,000,000.

At that time wheat was worth upward of \$1 per bushel, and the price of all other American products ranged in proportion. At that time it would have taken about \$1,800,000,000 hushels of wheat or a proportionate amount of other American products to pay the whole national debt. Since that time we have been paying for nearly a quarier of a century, and at present the debt is a little less than \$1,800,000,000 hushels all set than 50 cents a bushel, and the prices of all other American products on the average are in the mme proportion, and today it will take \$,600,000,000 bushels of wheater a proportionate amount of other American products to pay the remainder of the national debt—that is, after we have paid for 20 years, after a generation has labored to reduce

this debt, it now will take twice the amount of American products to pay the remain-der of the debt that would have been neces-sary to pay the whole of the debt at the sumed specie paymer Who Profits Now?

Who Profits Now?

We are a producing nation, and the policy of our government has tended to reduce the prices of our products. Twenty years ago when a foreign bondholder took one of our \$1,000 bonds and clipped off the interest ecupons for a year, amounting, say, to \$50, he could buy with them only from 40 to 50 bushals of wheat or a proportionate amount of other American products. Today when that bondholder clips off the coupons for a year's interest that same \$50 will buy him 100 bushels of wheat or a proportionate amount of other American products.

I ask you, my fellow citizens, in whose interest has the American government been run during this time? And if this policy is to be continued, if this gold.

been run during this time? And if this gold standard is to be continued, if this gold standard is to be maintained, if we are to go on with a constantly increasing population and a nonincreasing volume of money, then there must be a further and a continuous decline in prices over the world, and when another generation has spent its life restricts; it will be retried to the internal delay it will be presented as this national delay it will be presented as this national delay it will be presented as this national delay it will be presented as the policy of the present as the present of the present it will be presented as the present of the prese life paying at this national debt it will then take nearly twice as much of American products to pay the remainder of th debt then existing as it will take today to pay it. Is it any wonder that the gold dard people do not want this subject discussed! Is it any wonder that they charge that we are trying to arraign class against class when we call attents what are simply the hard facts? American people are the sufferers, and the only people who profit by this policy are the foreign and the eastern bondholders and their American agents. In one of the bond transactions under the present ad-ministration a New York banker and his made upward of \$10,000,000 out of the covernment in a few weeks. Is it any wonder that those men want to continue this policy? Do you really think, my fel-low citizens, that a policy which lowers the price of all American products while it increases the American debt can be said to be a wise American policy?

Indebtedness of This Country. The indebtedness of our country, when you consider the vast corporation, munici pal and other debts, almost baffles compu-tation. It is nearly all held abroad. The interest has to be raised by the toll and the labor of American people. It has to be paid by American products. Shall we pur-sue a policy which will keep the price of American products down so low that it American products down so low that it takes practically everything that the Amer ican nation can earn to annually pay the interest on that indebtedness, and thus de-stroy their ability to buy, which means a destruction of the American market? Can we reasonably hope for any prosperity in the future? Talk about maintaining this gold standard and paying these vast sums gold standard and paying these vast sums in gold! Why, there is not gold enough in all the world to pay a fractional part of the interest on our debt in gold, and in re-cent years we have repeatedly seen gold manipulated in such a manner that a few great institutions control it. In other words, they were able to corner the avail able gold. I have already shown you tha in the entire United States there is only \$127,000,000 of available gold. That in-cludes all the banks have, and the amount of gold in sight in the world which is available at any time is very small, and we therefore must expect if we stay on this basis that gold will be cornered repeatedly from time to time. The speculators will profit, and the producers will suffer.

Steadiness of Standard. Mr. Schurz claims that the gold standar is a steady standard and therefore desirable for the commercial transactions of the world. Other gold standard advocates have made the same declaration. It is im possible to understand why they have done so, for all the world's experience is to the contrary. England is a gold standard country. The Bank of England rests on a dard. France is a bimetallic coun try. While it has coined no silver since 1873, the Bank of France rests on the blmetallic basis. During the ten years from 1875 to 1884, inclusive, the Bank of Eng-land was obliged to change the rate of dis-count 66 times; the Bank of France only 13 times. In other words, during those ten years the bimetallic standard was five times as steady as the gold standard. And during the seven years from 1885 to 1891, inclusive, the Bank of England was force to change the rate of discount 50 times, the Bank of France only 6 times. When one metal alone is the standard, it is affect ed not only by the change in production but by reason of its limited quantity is subject to manipulation, whereas when the standard is supplied from two sources there is greater steadiness in the supply and the volume being so much greater it is nore difficult to man

Prices and Legislation Mr. Cockran argues that you cannot change values, and then he uses this lan-guage, "A man may change prices by leg-islation." That sentence admits the charge guage, "A man may change prices by leg-islation." That sentence admits the charge made by the bimetallists and is in harmony with the views of the greatest European stateamen, who claim, with the bimetal-lists, that when the governments of the world demonetize sliver they by legislation reduce the supply of money in the world, and when they adopt a single gold standard they by legislation increase the demand for gold, so that by legislation the law of sup-ply and demand was in such a manner in-terfered with as to force up the purchasing fered with as to force up the purchasing wer of gold to twice what it formerly power of gold to twice what it formerly was. If our committee were not so poor, I should recommend that they give Mr. Cockran a check for traveling 1,000 miles to make that admission.

Cockran on Wages.

Mr. Cockran further gave us the benefit Mr. Cockran further gave us the benefit of his views on political economy in this language, "Wages depend on production and nothing else." Again he says, "Wages depend absolutely on production." If this is correct and nothing further is needed than to produce, then all that is necessary is for the mills to start up and go to prois for the mills to start up and go to pro-ducing, and the more they produce the higher the wages they can pay, and every-body will be happy. If there are any manufacturers in the house, I ask you how this would strike you? Has Mr. Cockran covered the case? Is there not something wanting? Has he not left out the most es-cential element, and that is the market? sential element, and that is the market No manufacturer can run his mills unless he has a market for the things which his employees make, and it is strange that all of the gold standard orators of the country of the gold standard orators of the country persistently shut their eyes to the fact that until we restore the market there is no use of opening the mills. Wages depend on the prices paid for the things that are manu-factured. The manufacturer cannot run his mills and pay high wages and accept low prices for his products. Labor creates recoverity and the price of that property low prices for his products. Labor creates property, and the price of that property must necessarily fix the scale of wages.

Opening Mills. Major McKinley recently told some gentlemen that he thought it was more important to this country that we should open the mills to the laborer than to open the mills to the laborer than to open the mills to the laborer than to open the milns to the mine owners. This is an artful statement, calculated to deceive. Suppose he is taken at his word, and every mill owner in America opens up his mills. How long will they run? And, if they are obliged to shut down, why will they be Because there is no market for the things they make, and I say to Major McKinley that the only key that will open the mills and keep them open is an increase in the volume of money in this country. Let prices gradually come up to the bimetallic standard, and you will restore the purchasing power to the country. The farmer will again be able to buy, the railroad will be busy, and every business will increase Major McKinley recently told some gen

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Al Baking Powder

That is the only way in winten the malls

in be permanently opened Labor Paid In Gold. I recently heard a gold standard mat make this argument to laborers: "Why you carn your bread by the sweat of your you earn your bread by the sweat of your brow. You begin toiling early in the morning, and you work until night, and when night comes you want to be paid in gold. You want a dear dollar. You want a dollar of the greatest purchasing power to buy you as much of the comforts of life as is possible." A very seductive argument. It looks plausible on its face, but, like all the arguments offered on this gold subject, it is fallacious, calculated to deceive and utterly ignores the fact that the laborer needs a market for what he prolaborer needs a market for what he pro-duces. It is an insult the intelligence of the laborer to tell him that the gold dol-lar buys more than any other dellar if you do not at the same time tell him how he oan make that gold dollar. If this subject of prices were the mere scramble between buyer and seller, then the idea that the might be correct, but the trouble is that a dear dollar not only in this country, but in all countries, lowers prices, and therefore means not only lower wages, but by lower-ing prices and leaving the fixed charges the same it destroys the market. It has disabled those people from buying who formerly bought. To the laborer it presents itself this way: A dear dollar and no market for the things he makes, the mill closed, himself out of employment and his family

China and India have lately been held up to us as horrible examples of the condition that we will reach if we coin both gold and silver. I have pointed out to you the effects that a reduced volume of mone has upon the prosperity of a country—tha as the volume grows smaller and smaller the people sink lower and lower. In China the amount of money in circulation is only about \$2.50 per capita, in India about \$3 per capita. And while many things in both untries and in other countries that have countries and in other countries that have but little money in circulation have con-tributed to the present unhappy condition of the people the most potent of all causes has been the inadequate circulation of money. And if this gold standard is to be maintained for the world—if, as I have said, our population is to go on increasing at enormous rates all over the world and the volume of money does not increase—the tendency of our country will be directly tendency of our country will be directly toward the same conditions that exist i Local Creditor

But, says some one, if you add sliver to the voluthe of money, will you not be in-juring our own local creditors who have money loaned out? I say no—emphatical-ly no. No creditor, be he banker or private individual, can possibly benefit or profit by having universal bankruptcy all around him. Every creditor, be he banker or mer-chant or private individual, does profit by having general activity around. It opens new channels for his capital, it creates a new channels for his capital, it creates a demand for his money, and he profits by general prosperity. There is just that dif-ference between falling and rising prices. Falling prices not only injure the debtor, but if long continued they in the end de-stroy the creditor, while rising prices help the debtor and by producing general pros-perity increase the prosperity of the cred

Not a Partisan Question In 1861, when the drumbeats called you to arms, you were not asked whether were a Republican or a Democrat; were not asked whether you were a Whig or an independent—you were only asked whether you loved the flag and were ready whether you are a Republican or a Demo-crat, whether you are a Populist or a Pro-hibitionist. The question is, Do you love republican institutions and will you help maintain them? We are at the fork of the road. By turning to the left we pass per road. By turning to the left we pass per-manently under a British policy; we go into the region of dear money and low prices—into the region of perpetual hard times for all men who toll; we go late the region where we will have Tarkey, Egypt, India and Ireland for associates. But if we turn to the right; if we repudiate Hanna and his boodle; if we respect the memory of the fathers; if we again declare, as they did, that we are independent of ev ery nation on earth, then this republic will leap forward on a new career of grandeur and of glory, a career of prosperity and of happiness, a career that will elevate the sons of men and be a blessing to the people

The Advantage of an Accident. "The small size of the screw," says noted shipbuilder, "is not due to the perception of any inventor of its greater effect as compared with a larger one, but purely to accident. When I first en gaged in the machinery business, screws for steamers were made as large as possible, it being the theory that the greater the diameter the higher the

"A vessel was sent to sea with a sere so large that it was deemed best to cas each blade in two parts and then weld them together. During a storm all three blades of the propeller broke at the welding, reducing the diameter by more than two-thirds. To the surprise of the captain the vessel shot forward at a speed such as had never been attained before. Engineers then experimented with small propellers and discovered that they were much more effective than large ones. Had it not been for that accident we might have gone or using large bladed screws to the present day."—London Star.

Tim Healy is beginning to acquire a reputation as a story teller. An eminent queen's counsel, he said the other day, once gave the following recommenda-tion to a gentleman who proposed to swear an affidavit after having already sworn an affidavit in exactly a contrar sense in the course of the suit. "Never, remarked the queen's counsel, "swear an affidavit when your previous affi davit to the contrary effect is in posses-sion of the court. Because, my young friend," he added, "that would be a

vermans Flaying these One can scarcely take up a German paper or magazine which does not have its special column or corner devoted to set to work on simple chess puzzles in their papers, while the magazines for older readers present problems which seem almost hopeless of solution to an inexperienced player. There are chess inexperienced player. There are chess clubs, chessrooms, chessbooks and chess players without number.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

For Pedro score cards and markers. go to the News office okers, if you have falled to find a

dgar to suit you, try "Heimlich's Crown," the best in the market. Speed and salety are the watch words of the age. One Minute Cough Cure acts speedily, salely and never fails. Asthma,

bronchitis, coughs and colds are cured by it. EAGLE DRUG STORE. Michael Johnson, the tailor, is now omfortably located in his new quarters in the Sauer building. He has a new stock of fall and winter goods and can make

an excellent suit or overcoat cheap. A backing cough is not only annoying to others, but is dangerous to the person who has it. One Minute Cough Cure will

quickly put an end to it. EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Many lives of usefulness have been cut bort by neglect to break up an ordinary cold. Pneumonia, bronchitis and even consumption can be averted by the prompt use of One Minute Cough Cure. EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Meat Market For Sale. Owing to ill health 1 am anxious to dispose of my business with all utensils, wagons, borses, etc., complete as a running concern. For further particulars apply to Charles Salassa, Pine Street.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is an an tiseptic, soothing and bealing application for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, etc., and cures piles like magic. It instantly EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Many political speakers, clergymen, ingers and others who use the voice excessively, rely upon One Minute Cough Cure to prevent huskiness and laryngitis. Its value as a preventive is only equaled by its power to afford instantaneous re-EAGLE DRUG STORE.

Tetter, eczema and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of DeWitt's Whitch Hazel Salve. It soothes at once restores the tissues to their natural condition, and never fails to cure piles. EAGLE DRUG STORE

The bread and cake of the Superio Bakery can be had at the following ag cies: James Lisa's, Mrs. Hoskin's, Red Jacket; Martin Kuhn'e, J. C. Lean's Peter Olcem's, Calumet Village, and enauer's, Guilbaul's, Lake Linden. A tresh supply is left at these agencies every day, and the prices are as low as the lower

They are so little you hardly know you are taking them. They cause no griping, oughly. Such are the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small in size, great in results.

EAGLE DRUG STORE.

To the Public.

Any person desiring to take ice for the oming season will do well to call on John M. Messner & Son, the famous ice dealers, and make arrangements for your supply. Ice suitable for any purpose. Orders by telephone promptly delivered. J. M. MESSNER & SON.

461 Pine Street

Chronic constipation is a painful, disagreeable and life-shortening difficulty. It deranges the system, causes sick headache, bad breath, and poisons the blood. It can be readily overcome by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. These little pills are great regulators. Eagle Drug Stors.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilbiains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price, 25 cents per box. For sale by D. T. Macdonald.

The Laurium Pair

Mr. Feinberg, of the fair, arrived from Chicago, where he purchased a big stock of fall goods, consisting of dry goods clothing, boots and shoes, ladies' and gent's furnishing goods, etc. We are sure to save you 40 cents on every dollar. We sell for gold or silver, but it must be United States standard money. I. FEINBERG & Co.,

Near Laurium Post Office

Mutual Fire insurance company of Houghton and Kewsenaw counties, organised in 1890 according to the laws of the State of Michigan, will insure property of its mem ers. Have paid fire losses over \$3,000 during its existence. The company paid back during the last year to sixty-two of its members of five years' standing 68 per cent of their premiums, amounting to \$5,502. Will pay back amounting to \$5,502. Will pay back during this year on the same rate to thirty-six members of five years' standing \$1,447. On the first day of July the company had 414 members, \$351,-320 worth of property insured, and \$7,611.27 in treasury. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JOHN BLOMQVIST, Pro